

Emission Spectrum and Temperature of the Arc
Core of an Arc Valve

80276
S/170/60/003/02/09/026
B008/B005

correspond to the multiplets observed in the nitrogen- and oxygen spectrum. The results obtained in the measurement of the arc temperature show the following facts: 1) No noticeable change in discharge temperature can be observed in the range of current variations between 17 and 65 a. It is 9,000-10,000°K constantly. This shows that the current density remains unchanged when the current increases. The principal changes are obviously connected with a variation of the canal cross section. To reduce the temperature of the discharge canal it is therefore necessary to introduce an easily ionizable element (e.g. alkali metal) to attain a noticeable reduction of the effective ionization potential. 2) Near the combustion chamber, the temperature of the discharge canal is about 500° higher than near the screening electrode. 3) The simultaneous existence of the atomic and molecular spectra gives the possibility of determining the probability of transitions of some nitrogen- and oxygen lines. This may be important for the determination of the arc temperature at much stronger currents if a considerable temperature increase is to be expected due to a compression of the arc by its own magnetic field. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

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Emission Spectrum and Temperature of the Arc
Core of an Arc Valve

80276

S/170/60/003/02/09/025
B008/B005

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskii institut AN SSSR im. G. M. Krzhizhanovskogo,
g. Moskva (Institute of Power Engineering of the AS USSR
imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy, City of Moscow)

Card 1/1

SV/134-22-5-2/1-
AUTHORS: Tolstov, Yu. G. Pirogova N. V. Kamenskaya, V. P.
TITLE: Certain Problems of Technology and the Volt-Ampere Characteristics of Germanium Power Rectifiers (Nekotoryye voprosy tekhnologii i volt-ampernyye kharakteristiki silovykh germaniyevykh ventiley)

PERIODICAL: *Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy fizika* 1958
nr 5 pp 35-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper was presented at the Conference of Higher Educational Establishments on Dielectrics and Semiconductors Tomsk February 1958. Preparation of germanium power diodes involves the following operations: 1) cutting of germanium monocrystals and polishing of the resulting plates; 2) etching and drying of the plates; 3) deposition of an indium layer; 4) alloying (production of a p-n junction); 5) assembly and attachment of contacts; 6) final assembly. To cut germanium monocrystals the authors used abrasive discs KZ-180 (dimensions 100 x 0.18 x 20 mm) produced by the Leningrad Experimental Abrasive Works. Monocrystals were cut at 3100 rpm of the abrasive disc; water was used as the coolant.

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307-11-100-2-7/55

Certain Problems of Technology and the Volt-Ampere Characteristics of Germanium Power Rectifiers

The abrasive disc thickness was 0.18 mm and the thickness of the cut was 0.2 mm. Surfaces of the resulting plates were so smooth that no polishing was necessary. This method of cutting made it possible to produce a plate of 20 mm dia in 2-3 min. The plates were etched in boiling hydrogen peroxide which had a few drops of KOH added to it. After etching the plates were washed 3 times in boiling distilled water and then dried at 60-70°C for 30 min to 1 hour. An indium layer was deposited in vacuo at 3×10^{-5} mm Hg (saturated vapour pressure of indium). Deposition took 2 hours and the indium temperature was 860°C. The edge of each germanium plate was shielded from the indium so as to form a ring of clear surface. The p-n junction was produced, using the apparatus shown in Fig.1. A tin plate 0.15 mm thick was placed at the bottom of a graphite cylinder. On top of the tin, a germanium plate (0.5 - 0.8 mm thick) was placed in such a way that its clear side (with no indium) was in direct contact with tin. A second graphite cylinder was then placed on top of the germanium plate; the walls of this cylinder were of such a thickness as to cover exactly the clear ring referred to above. Inside this second cylinder an indium plate was placed on top

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30V/139-58-5-7/65

Certain Problems of Technology and the Volt-Ampere Characteristics of Germanium Power Rectifiers

of the germanium plate and it was pressed down with a press of stainless steel which produced a pressure of 10 g/cm². The whole assembly was placed in a vacuum chamber and heated by means of an electrical furnace. The thermal treatment consisted of the following cycles: a) heating from 20°C to 550-560°C in 30 to 40 min. b) two minutes at 550-560°C.

c) cooling from 550°C to room temperature in about 6 hours. The next stage was the attachment of contacts and the assembly into a casing. This can be seen from Fig.2 which gives the cross-section of the complete rectifier. Base 3 and the upper contact 7 had Kovar plates attached to them, these plates were covered outside with an Sn-Pb-Bi 19-31-50% alloy which melts at 94.5°C. The upper contact 7 was connected with the upper terminal 1 by means of a spring 9. The germanium rectifier plate was placed with its tinned side in contact with the base 3. The upper contact 7 was placed

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Certain Problems of Technology and the Volt-Ampere Characteristics of Germanium Power Rectifiers

on top of the germanium plate and pressed down by means of the spring 9. The whole assembly was heated to 95-100°C for a short time in order to solder the contacts 3 and 7 to the indium and tin electrodes of the rectifier. The rectifier assembly was then dried, a glass cylinder 8 was placed round it and the interior was filled with a silicon oil. A cover 2 was screwed on and a cooling plate 4 was attached. The complete rectifier is shown in Fig. 3. The quality of the indium-germanium contact was studied by etching away the indium and examining the junction surface under a microscope. It was found (Fig. 4) that alloying was not uniform but consisted of separate patches with a considerable portion of the junction area not wetted by indium. The forward and reverse volt-ampere characteristics of the power germanium diodes so prepared were typical semiconductor curves. To obtain reliable volt-ampere characteristics, the rectifier was placed in a thermostat and only short voltage pulses were applied in the measurements (the upper curve in Fig. 5). Application of a constant voltage even for a short time produced considerable amounts of heat inside the rectifier itself and this affected the results (the lower

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U-149-10-1 2/35

Certain Problems of Technology and the Volt-Ampere Characteristics
of Germanium Power Rectifiers

curve in Fig. 6). Figures 1 and 2 are oscillograms from which
the volt-ampere characteristics were derived. A family of
volt-ampere characteristics for rectifiers V-15, V-14 and
V-13 is shown in Fig. 3. There are 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Energeticheskii Institut imeni G. M. Krzhizhanskogo
AN SSSR (Power Institute imeni G. M. Krzhizhanskii
Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED February 1958.

Card 5/5

SOV/139-58-4-5/30
AUTHORS: Tolstov, Yu. G., Kamenskaya, V. P. and Pirogova, N. V.
TITLE: Determination of the operating Parameters of Germanium
Power Rectifiers (Opredeleniye rabochikh parametrov
silovykh germaniyevykh ventiley)
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy Fizika
1958, Nr 4, pp 37-4. (USSR)
ABSTRACT: Paper read at the Inter-University Conference on
Dielectrics and Semi-conductors, Tomsk, February 1958
Generally, the limit value of the permissible current
and of the reverse voltage of a given rectifier in a
rectifying circuit are determined purely experimentally.
For germanium rectifiers, this method is not particular-
ly suitable because it involves testing to destruction
of a large number of rectifiers which is very expensive
and, since the characteristics of germanium rectifiers
show high degrees of scattering, such test results are
not reliable enough. Therefore, it is of interest to
develop a non-destructive method of determining the
operating parameters of such rectifiers. In para.1 the
authors deal with the temperature characteristics of
such rectifiers. The loading is limited by the

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SCV/139-58-4-5/5

Determination of the operating parameters of Germanium Power Rectifiers

pn-transition temperature. The characteristics for the current flow in the reverse direction at various temperatures are graphed in Fig 1; for a given temperature the direct proportionality between the current and the voltage is disturbed from a certain voltage onwards and the curves form a bend beyond which operation is dangerous, since the slightest increase in voltage leads to a sharp increase of the reverse current which in turn causes intensive heating. Thus, on each curve a limit point can be marked off which corresponds to the bend of the reverse characteristic. By means of a method which is described in the paper, the curve which joins all these points is referred to as the curve of limit voltages at various temperatures. During normal operation with a given cooling system, the reverse current can be measured and the reverse voltage corresponding to this current. From such measurements a family of curves of reverse current vs reverse voltage for various temperatures is possible to determine the real temperature of the pn-transition and also to calculate the dependence of this

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SOV/139-58.4 5/30

Determination of the Operating Parameters of Germanium Power Rectifiers

temperature on the intensity of the current in the direction of current flow which fundamentally brings about the heating of the rectifier. This dependence can be calculated; the results of such calculations can be presented in the form of a graph, Fig.2, which is valid for any temperature of the cooling liquid. In part 3 the operating range is calculated and the results are graphed in Fig.5 ($I_{average}$ vs U_{max}) which also contains the optimum current and voltage values. In part 4 the problem of stability of the thermal state is analysed on the basis of the following assumptions: the p-layer has a uniform thickness throughout the entire transition area; the heat is released solely in the p-layer; heat conductivity is only through the surface of the base of elementary cylinders of a height h . The stability conditions are expressed in the form of the inequality (1b) which determines those voltage values which are located on the curve of the limit voltages plotted in Fig.1. The critical current values can also be determined and these

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V 179-54-4-7/30

Determination of the Operating Parameters of Germanium Power Rectifiers

Obviously depend on the cooling temperature. For this reason to assume that the critical current intensity at cooling temperatures above 0°C will be considerably higher than the fusion of the solder by means of which the current leads are soldered on and, therefore, the determination of the critical current intensity according to the derived formulae has no practical importance. The derived relations permit determining the limit parameters of the rectifier. These relations are correct for all static conditions of operation of the valves. The variations in the current intensity with the progress of time is not taken into consideration and this is justified for very slowly varying currents. Also for currents which change very rapidly when the average values have to be applied. If the speed of the thermal transfer is commensurate with the speed of the change of the current intensity, the time dependence of the current intensity has to be taken into consideration in the equations and this will complicate the equations. In this case the condition of (1.12) stability cannot be satisfied since

par. 4/5

Y/130-04-10018-2
Determination of the Operating Parameters of Germanium Power Rectifiers

the process of temperature rise may stop as a result of a rapid drop in the current intensity. In this case it will probably be necessary to introduce measures of dynamic stability.
There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskii institut imeni G. M. Krzhizhanskogo
(Moscow Power Institute imeni G. M. Krzhizhanskogo)

SUBMITTED: February 20, 1958

Card: 5/5

PIROGOVA, O.I.

Distribution of the virus isolated from patients with rheumatic fever in the body of the experimentally infected animal. Vop. virus. 7 no.3:280-283 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii i revmaticheskoy laboratoriya Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta. (RHEUMATIC FEVER) (VIRUSES)

PIROGOVA, O.I.

V. Direct potentiometric titration of fluoride, M. M. Pirogova, O. I. Pirogova, and M. Y. Andreyeva. Zhurnal Khim. Fiz., 1958, 34, 1788. For accurate potentiometric titration of F⁻ with Th(NO₃)₄, a pH of 6.7 must be maintained by the addition of a buffer soln. of sulfanilic acid and K-sulfanilate. W. M. Sternberg

113

M. Sternberg

State Inst. Applied Chem.

ZALSSKIY, G.D., prof., VOROB'YEVA, N.N., prof., PIROGOVA, O.I., SHURIN, S.P.
KAZHACHSTE, V.P., YAVOROVSKAYA, B.Ye., ~~PIROGOV, A.I.~~, MOSOLOV, A.E.

Specific agent inducing rheumatic fever. Report No.1: Some data
on a filtrable virus isolated in rheumatic fever. Terap. arkh.
30 no.5:3-15 My '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Is Novosibirskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

—(RHEUMATIC FEVER, microbiology,

isolation & infect. of animals with specific virus (Rus))

(VIRUSES,

isolation & infect. of animals with specific rheum.
virus (Rus))

PIROGOVA, O.M.; BOROVSKAYA, V.G.; BAKULINA, K.I.; BRON, B.Z.

Role of some endocrine and metabolic disorders in the pathogenesis
and treatment of lupus erythematosus. Vest. dermat. i ven. no.2:11-16
'65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kozhnyy otdel (zav. A.P.Bazyka) i biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya
(zav. N.N.Madiyevskaya) Ukrainского nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (direktor - dotsent A.I.
Pyatikop), Khar'kov.

PIROGOVA, O.M.; BRUND, A.I.; MESHCHANINOVA, Ye.A.

Pathogenesis and therapy of chronic staphylo dermatitis. Vest.
derm.i ven. 34 no.6:57-60 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz Ukrain'skogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent B.A. Zadorozhnyy).
(STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS) (SKIN—DISEASES)

PIROGOVA, G.M.; MADIYEVSKAYA, N.N.

Kidney function in alcohol and systemic lupus erythematosus.
Vest. dermat. i ven. 38 no.7: 1-7, 1986.

1. Kozhnyy otdel (zav. A.P. Bazyka) i biokhimicheskaya laboratoriya
(zav. N.N. Madiyevskaya) Ukrainskogo koruno-venoznogo i serdtsa
instituta (dir. - dozent A.I. Pavlov), Kiev'kov.

PIROGOVA, O.M., kand.med.nauk; MESHCHANINOVA, Ye.A., kand.biolog.nauk.
Prinimala uchastiye SOROKINA, L.S., vrach.

Treatment of pyoderma with bicillin-3 in combination with
immunotherapy. Vest.derm. i ven. no.9:45-49'62. (NIKA 16:7)

1. Iz Ukrainського nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venero-
logicheskogo instituta (zav. kozhnym otdelom A.P.Bazyka).
2. Vrach mediko-sanitarnoy chasti zavoda "Serp i molot"
(for Sorokina).

(SKIN-DISEASES) (BICILLIN)

PIROGOVA, O.M.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Some experimental and clinical data on the immunotherapy of psoriasis". Khar'kov, 1951. 11 pp (Min Health USSR, Khar'kov State Med Inst), 200 copies (KL, No. , 1959, ...)

ACC NR: AP7011360

SOURCE CODE: UR/0425/66/009/009/0022/0025

AUTHOR: Novikov, A. I.; Pirogova, T. A.

ORG: Tadzhik State University im. V. I. Lenin (Tadzhikskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Separation of tellurium and iodine by coprecipitation with iron hydroxide

SOURCE: AN TadzhSSR. Doklady, v. 9, no. 9, 1966, 22-25

TOPIC TAGS: iodine, tellurium compound, chemical separation, hydroxide, iron compound, chemical precipitation

SUB CODE: 07

ABSTRACT: The following procedure was used to separate iodine from irradiated TeO_2 . The sample of TeO_2 is dissolved in alkali, acidified with 2 M sulfuric acid, and oxidized with ammonium persulfate to convert Te^{IV} to Te^{VI} and I^- to IO_3^- .

Potassium hydroxide is then added to give a concentration of 2M with respect to KOH and the K_2SO_4 crystals are separated by centrifuging. The solution is then raised to 5M KOH. Coprecipitation with iron hydroxide is carried out at pH 11-14. This precipitates the carrier with sorbed Te^{VI} while the IO_3^- remains in solution.

Card 1/2

09311741

ACC NR: AP7011360

This paper was presented by Academician AN Tadzh^{SSR} K. T. Poroshin on
25 January 1965. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. JPRS: 40,361

Card 2/2

NOVIKOV, A.I.; PIROGOVA, T.A.

Separation of lanthanum, barium, and cesium by coprecipitation
with iron hydroxide. Dokl. AN Tadzh.SSR 8 no.9:21-25 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Tadzhikskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Lenina.
Submitted January 25, 1965.

PIROGOVA, T.Z.

Effect of combined use of drugs on the concentration of
streptomycin in the blood in tuberculosis. Sov.med.19
no.10:43-46 0 '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Iz I Kafedry tuberkuleza (zav.--prof. A.Ye.Rabukhin)
TSentral'nogo Instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir.
V.P. Lebedeva)

(TUBERCULOSIS, therapy
chemother, combined, eff. of streptomycin concen-
tration in blood)
(STREPTOMYCIN, in blood
eff. of combined chemother. in tuberc.)
(BLOOD,
streptomycin concentration, eff. of combined chemother
in tuberc.)

PIROGOVA, T. F.

Determination of the C-reactive protein in the spinal fluid and blood serum of patients with multiple sclerosis. Vrach. delo no.6:87-89 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. A. S. Pentsik), kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. V. K. Berzinya) Rzhskogo meditsinskogo instituta i nevrologicheskoye otdeleniye respublikanskoy bol'nitsy imeni P. Stradynya.

(PROTEINS) (CEREBROSPINAL FLUID) (SERUM)
(MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS)

MATKhanov, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHISMATULIN, Ye.R., inzh.; Prinimale
uchastiye PIROGOVA, V.A., inzh.

Restoring the frames of screw high-pressure apparatus. Khim. 1
neft. mashinostr. no.1:28-30 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

PIROGOVA, U.M. (Khar'kov)

Role of nerve mechanisms in immune reactions in experimental
staphylococcal dermatitis in rabbits. Vrach.delo supplement '92:92-93
(MIRA 11:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kozhno-venerologicheskiy
institut.

(SKIN--DISEASES) (IMMUNITY)

PASTERNAK, Z.B.; PIROGOVA, V.N.

Refractories industry workers contribute to the expansion of
chemical industries. Ogneupory 28 no.12:535-536 '63.

(MIRA 16:12

1. Rosogneuporsnabsbyt.

15 (8)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2056

Nitskevich, Z.A., V.T. Pirogova, and Ye. A. Levitas

Plasticheskiye massy na osnove poliamidnykh smol; obzor otechestvennoy i zarubezhnoy literatury (Plastics From Polyamide Resins; Review of Domestic and Foreign Literature) Kiyev, 1958. 36 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Ukraine. Gosudarstvennaya planovaya komissiya, and Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mestnoy i toplivnoy promyshlennosti.

Resp. Ed.: A.I. Shapiro.

PURPOSE: This brochure is intended for industrial chemists, technologists and other persons concerned with synthetic materials.

COVERAGE: The brochure presents data on the properties and uses of polyamide resins including methods of utilizing them as casting

Card 1/3

TMJ:mr
P-2-5-20

MITSKEVICH, Z.A.; PIROGOVA, V.T.; LEVITAS, Ye.L.; SHAPIRO, A.I., *otv. za
vypusk*

[Plastics from polyamide resins; review of domestic and foreign
literature] *Plasticheskie massy na osnove poliamidnykh smol;
obzor otechestvennoi i zarubezhnoi literatury. Kiev, Nauchno-
issl. in-t mestnoi i toplivnoi promyshl. "Nimesttopprom," 1958.
36 p.*

(MIRA 12:2)

(Amides)

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PIROGOVA, Ye.P.

Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome. Osteohypertrophy of the
nevus. Vest. dermat. i ginek. 1984, 10, 1, 10-11.

1. Dermatologicheskaya klinika imeni N.I. Pirogova,
med. nauk I.Ye. Nekrasova. Vest. dermat. i ginek. 1984,
10, 1, 10-11.

PIROGOVA, Ye.P.; SHAPIRO, V.S.

Wegner's granulomatosis. Vest.otorin. 22 no.6:51-62 '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz patologoanatomicheskogo otdeleniya (nauchnyy rukovoditel' -
prof. A.P. Artyun, zav. - dotsent T.G. Terekhova) Moskovskoy
gorodskoy klinicheskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy No.1.

(RESPIRATORY TRACT--DISEASES)

1. In the case of the following information:

1.1. The following information is being provided to you:

1.1.1. The following information is being provided to you:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) \quad \text{for } x \in (0, 1) \quad \text{and} \quad f(x) = 0 \quad \text{for } x \in [1, \infty).$$
$$A_{\infty} = (A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n) \quad (1)$$

5051026 60000: 000/27/0/00/000/046/0 7770124

1. Александров, В. А.; Антонов, В. М.; Парфенова, Л. А.; Рыков, В. А.

100: 100.0

Title: Structure and properties of alloy Al437B smelted in a vacuum induction furnace

00000: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.
Stroimak trudov, no. 46, 1966. Spetsial'nyye stali i splavy (Special steels and alloys),
17-104

NOTE TWO: alloy, vacuum arc furnace, vacuum melting / 614378 alloy

Abstract: The effect of aluminum and titanium additions on the properties of heat-resistant alloy Zh47B, smelted in a vacuum induction furnace, was investigated. The study was prompted by the fact that the alloy smelted by the Chelyabinsk and Donetsk Metallurgical Plants using vacuum induction furnaces was inferior to the alloy smelted in open arc furnaces. The experimental results are presented in graphs and tables (see Fig. 1). It was found that to insure high mechanical qualities of the alloys smelted in vacuum induction furnaces, the aluminum content should be

Coro 2/2

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ACC NR: AT6026553

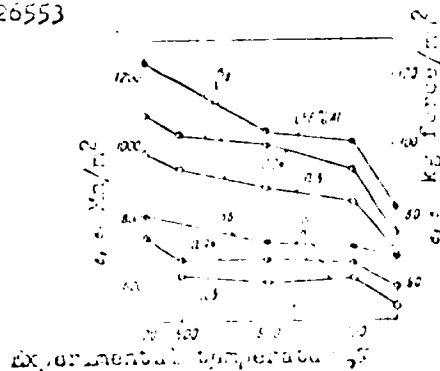


Fig. 1. Mechanical properties of alloy ELu57b as a function of the testing temperature. Quenching from 1000°C, annealed for 16 hrs, cooled in air, and aged for 16 hrs at 700, cooled in air.

0.0--1.0% and the titanium content 2.7--3.0% respectively. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 4 graphs.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 000

PIROGOVA-DEVDAIANI, A. F.

PIROGOVA-DEVDAIANI, A. F. "Interceptive Influences from the 'Horn' (Cervix?) of the Uterus on the Secretory and Motor Functions of the Stomach." Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov. Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 19, 1956.

SA

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2

121 621 318 57 32
A lamp voltmeter relay of infinite sensitivity
Oulton, S. S., and Pincus, A. A. *Electronic*
No. 4, pp. 16-22, April, 1941

BOGDANOVA, N.I.; PIROGOVSKAYA, G.P.; ARIYA, S.M.

Higher titanium oxides. Zhur. org.khim. 8 no.4:785-787 Ap
'63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Titanium oxides)

S/078/63/008/004/001/013
A059/A126

AUTHORS: Bogdanova, N.I., Pirogovskaya, G.P., Ariya, S.M.

TITLE: Higher oxides of titanium

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 4, 1963, 785 - 787

TEXT: In order to establish the phase ratios in the system $TiO_{2.00} - TiO_{1.5}$, the electric conductivities of the oxides of titanium were measured at 20 and 300°C, and the equilibria of the higher oxides of titanium examined in mixtures with H_2/H_2O at 1,030°C. The electric conductivities were measured in the same way as has been described by the authors before [Zh. obshch. khimii, v. 30, 3 (1960)]. The dependence of the electric conductivity of the oxides of titanium on their compositions was found to agree with the assumption of Andersson and his collaborators [Acta Chem. Scand., v. 11, 1,641 (1957)] on the existence of the compounds $TiO_{1.67}$, $TiO_{1.75}$, $TiO_{1.833}$, $TiO_{1.875} - TiO_{1.889}$, and $TiO_{1.90}$. In order to obtain accurate data on the phase ratios in the system $TiO_{2.0} - TiO_{1.75}$ at high temperatures, the dependence of the composition of solid tita-

Card 1/2

Higher oxides of titanium

S/078/63/008/004/001/013
A059/A126

tanium oxide on the ratio of hydrogen and water vapor in the gas phase coexisting with the titanium oxide was investigated at 1,030°C. The composition of the solid phase was determined by measuring the elongation of a quartz spring with a microathetometer. Six phases were shown to exist in the range $TiO_{1.75}$ - $TiO_{1.90}$ which contact with each other, namely: $TiO_{1.90}$ - $TiO_{1.875}$; $TiO_{1.875}$ - $TiO_{1.862}$; $TiO_{1.862}$ - $TiO_{1.839}$; $TiO_{1.839}$ - $TiO_{1.818}$; $TiO_{1.818}$ - $TiO_{1.778}$; $TiO_{1.778}$ - $TiO_{1.751}$, without any intermediates. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: August 15, 1962

Card 2/2

DZHUMABAYEV, N.; PIROGOVSKIY, N.

Mechanized production line for the manufacture of sausage products.
Mias.ind.SSSR 33 no.2:10-13 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Yangi-Yul'skiy myasokombinat.
(Sausages) (Assembly-line methods)

DEMI ABAYEV, N.S.; II. PIRKIN, N.A.

(Universal automated continuous production line for the
manufacture of sausage products. Universal'naya pol'naya
avtomatizirovannaya liniia proizvodstva kolbasnykh izdelii.
Tashkent, Gosizdat izSSH, 1962. 33 p. (MIB 1717)

PIROGOVSKIY, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Shield tunneling in eroded water-saturated soils without using
compressed air. Sbor. trud. LIIZHT no.195:5-149 '62.

(MIRA 16:8)

(Tunneling)

PIROGOVSKIY, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Contribution to the problem of shield tunneling in eroded
water-saturated soils without using compressed air. Sbor.
trud. LIIZHT no.195:150-229 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Tunneling)

PENCEA, I.; HOISIE, Silvia; LASCO, N.; PIROJINSCHI, T.

Research on the antigenic properties of tularin. Arch. roum.
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RUMANIA

SUTEU, I., Colonel, Medical Corps; IULIAN, Gh., Major, Medical Corps; and
PIRON, Gh., Lieutenant Major, Medical Corps.

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Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol. 62, No. 6, Nov-Dec 66, p. 985-995

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ossifying myositis of the right femur as a sequela to a soccer lesion.
fairly good result of surgical treatment. 2 roenthenograms, 2 protomicro-
graphs. 1 Soviet, 5 western, 8 Rumanian references. Manuscript received
3 Feb 66.

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(INFLUENZA, prevention & control
vacc., effectiveness of German polyvalent vaccine & Rumanian
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(VACCINES AND VACCINATION
influenza vacc., effectiveness of German polyvalent & Rumanian
monovalent vaccines)

MINCHEV, D.; PIRONKOV, P.

Tectonics of the Cisbalkan in the Iskur River Valley, Northern
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Preparation of high-quality fluorite concentrate from the
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1. "Niproruda".

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(Flotation) (Kyanite)

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Vyacheslav Mikhaylovich, agronom; LEONOV, S., red.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.,
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(Vegetable gardening)

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1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii
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Clinical analysis of the effectiveness of antibiotic therapy
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(PNEUMONIA) (ANTIBIOTICS) (STATISTICS)

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no.5:46-56 1958.

1. Iz Katedrata po detски bolesti pri VMI I. P. Pavlov - Plovdiv (Zav.
Katedrata: prof. Iv. Andreev)
(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL, therapy,
drug ther. (Bul))

PIRONKOVA, M.

(3)

VAPTSAROV, Iv.

Bulgaria

Dotsent

Chair for Children Diseases at the Higher Medical
Institute in Plovdiv (Katedra po detski bolesi pri
VMI -- Plovdiv); director: Prof. Ivan ANDREEV;
Chair for Pathology at the Higher Medical Institute in
Plovdiv (Katedra po patologiya pri VMI -- Plovdiv);
director: As. PRODANOV.

Sofia, Pediatrica, supplement of Suvremenna Meditsina,
No 3, 1962, pp 27-33.

"Intestinal Pneumato-Cystoids in Suckling Infants"

Co-authors: PIRONKOVA, M.
MUMDOZHIEV, N.
PRODANOV, An.

All three of the same
affiliation as above

VAPCAROV, I.; SOLOV, K.; PIRONKOVA, M.; MINEVA, C.; VASSILEV, I.

On the association of cytomegalic inclusion disease, pneumo-
cystis Carinii pneumonia and endomyocardial fibroelastosis in
an infant (based on the observation of a case). Folia med.
(Plovdiv) 7 no.1:63-66 '65

I. Institut de Hautes Etudes Medicales "I.P.Pavlov" de
Plovdiv, Bulgarie, Chaire de Maladies Infantiles (Directeur:
prof. I. Andreov); Chaire d'Anatomie Pathologique (Directeur
par interim: prof. Ju. Tochev); Centre regional de Pueri-
culture (Directrice: Cv. Mineva).

PIMONKOVA, M; MINOVA, M; KALEVA, A.

Bulgaria

Sofia, Pediatrija, No 4, 1962, pp 9-13

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Bulgaria

3

VAPTSAROV, Iv., dots.; MIKHOV, Khr.; PIRONKOVA, M.

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1. Iz Detskata klinika pri Visshia med. institut I.P.Pavlov-Plovdiv (sav. katedrata: prof. Iv.Andreev).

(PARAGONIMUM, infections,
case report)

... spread of ...
... observations ...
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PIROS, Istvan

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1. Építészeti Minisztérium Melyépítési Tervező Vállalat
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PIROS, Istvan

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EXPERIMENTAL SURGERY Sec 2 Vol 13/10 Surgery Oct. 50

6010. FUNCTIONAL DISTURBANCES OF THE LIVER IN ACUTE AND CHRONIC APPENDICITIS (Russian text) - Piroshenko V. V. - KHIRURGIYA 1958, 10 (127-134) Tables 4

The barrier, protein and pigment function of the liver were studied in 112 cases by means of functional tests: 26 cases with acute catarrhal appendicitis, 42 with acute phlegmonous and gangrenous and 44 with chronic appendicitis. Functional disturbances of the liver were noted in 23 of the patients with acute appendicitis, and in 1/3 with chronic appendicitis. There was a disturbance of antitoxic, protein and pigment liver function; however, the depression of different liver functions is not simultaneous. In chronic appendicitis the disturbance of the antitoxic liver function is common. Appendectomy under local anaesthesia did not cause any significant depression of the liver function in the majority of the patients. In certain patients it promoted manifestations of the latent hepatic disturbances, especially of its pigment metabolism. Re-establishment of normal hepatic function appears at the 7-10th day after operation. Postoperative complications such as abscesses in the abdominal cavity, wound suppuration or pneumonia delay the re-establishment of the normal liver functions. Glucose administered to patients with acute and chronic appendicitis accelerates the recovery of disturbed antitoxic liver function.

BC		3-12-7	
RESEARCH REPORT. S. V. Vassilov, and M. K. Karamanov (S. Bulgaria Inst. U.S.S.R., 1984, 22, 220-221). On the basis of 1000 tests on steel 45 in. (1000 mm) diameter the vol. to 1000 mm. Increased the relative power (1000 g) of steel 45 black colored 0-25 mm of multiple-line black inkling and 0-25 mm. and improved the mechanical qualities of the steel by 10-15%. Ch. Am. (c)			
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KOLTAY, Miklos, dr.; PIROSKA, Mbrej B.

Significance of group "chronic phase reactions" in clinical aspects of rheumatic fever in children. *Gyermekegygyasat* 11 no.1:1-12 Ja '60.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem Gyermekklinika-jának
(Igazgató: Waltner Károly dr. egyetemi tanár) közleménye.
(RHEUMATIC FEVER diag)

Ebrey

FOLDS, Janos, Dr, FOLDS, Ant, Dr; Medical University of Budapest, I. Medical Clinic (director: MA YAN, Imre, Dr) (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, I. Poliklinika).

"Pendred syndrome (Joint occurrence of thyroiditis and deafness)."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol. 107, No. 45, 6 May 66, pages 2123-2125.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Two cases of Pendred syndrome involving two siblings are described. The cause of the syndrome, its clinical aspects and the thyroid dysfunction observed are discussed in detail. 3 Hungarian, 10 Western references.

1/1

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PIROSMANASHVILI, Ivan Aleksandrovich

[For an abundance of farm products] [Dlia obilii sel'sko-khoziaistvennykh produktov. Tbilisi, Sabchota Sakartvelo] 1964. 71 p. [In Georgian] (MIRA 18:8)

PIROT, E.

An interesting circuit, p. 144, *RADIOTECHNIKA*, (Magyar Orkentes
Hovedelmi Szovetsag) Budapest, Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

DIMITROV-SZOKODI, D.; POLICZER, M.; PIROTH, K.; MARTON, M.

On the surgical indications in hyperthyroidism, with special reference to modern diagnostic and therapeutic methods. Acta chir. acad. sci. Hung. 4 no.2:171-178 '63.

1. II Chirurgische Abteilung (Chefarzt: Dr. D. Dimitrov-Szokodi) und II Medizinische Abteilung (Chefarzt: Dr. M. Policzer) des Balassa-Krankenhauses, Budapest.
(HYPERTHYROIDISM) (THYROIDECTOMY)
(THYROID FUNCTION TESTS) (GOITER, EXOPHTHALMIC)
(THYROID NEOPLASMS) (IODINE ISOTOPES, THERAPEUTIC)
(IODINE ISOTOPES, DIAGNOSTIC)

DMITROV SZOKODI, Daniel, dr. PIROTH, Karoly, dr.

Our observations on the detection of malignant tumors in the thoracic and abdominal cavity in a 5 year series in our hospital. Magyar onkol. 8 no.1:39-45 Mr'64

1. Balassa Janos Korhaz II.sz.Sebeszeti Osztaly.

*

DIMITROV-SZOKODI, Daniel, dr.; POLICZER, Miklos, dr.; PIROTH, Karoly, dr.;
MARTON, Mihaly, dr.

Indications for the surgical treatment of hyperthyroidism, with special
reference to modern diagnostic and therapeutic methods. Magy. sebesz.
15 no.6:347-353 D '62.

1. A Budapest Fov. VIII. Tanacs V.B. Balassa Janos Korhaz II. sz.
Sebeszeti Osztaly (Foorvos: Dimitrov-Szokodi Daniel dr., az orvostudom-
anyok kandidatusa) es a II. sz. Belgyogyaszati Osztaly (Foorvos:
Policzer Miklos dr., as orvostudomanyok kandidatusa) kozlemenye.
(HYPERTHYROIDISM)

PIROTSKI, P. A.

History of Sciences and Engineering

Rehmanifeld, P.M., M. . Pirotski and his work in the field of electrical
engineering, 450-61

Referred source clipping

1. PIROTSKIY, F. A.: BENARDOS, N. N.
2. USSR (600)
4. Electric Engineers
7. New material on N. N. Benardos and F. A. Pirotskiy.
Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekhn. nauk No. 2, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

I 40762-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5012322

UR/0286/64/000/022/0007/0007

AUTHOR: Pirotakiy, M. A.; Tropp, V. D.; Kharitonenko, Yu. P.

TITLE: Device for cleaning the interior surfaces of various vessels, for example kneading troughs. Class 2, No. 166284

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 22, 1964, 7

TOPIC TAGS: food product machinery, automation, automation equipment

Translation: A Soviet Patent has been granted for a device which cleans the internal surfaces of different types of vessels, e. g. trough pans. The unit is made in the form of a frame which is built to fit the size and shape of the vessel and is fastened to a holder. The frame is equipped along the perimeter with spring-return operating tools and also has a drive mechanism which feeds it into the vessel, rotates it and withdraws it. For automation of these operations, the frame holder is made in the form of a sleeve with an internal helical thread and specially shaped grooves on the outside surface while the mechanism for driving is a screw located in a cylindrical housing. This screw is connected with a reversible drive

Card 1/2

L 40762-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5012322

and passes through the sieve. In the housing of the mechanism there is a spring-return catch which interacts with the grooves on the sieve.

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainakiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut i konstruktorskiy institut prodovol'stvennogo mashinostroyeniya (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute and Design Institute of Food Machinery)

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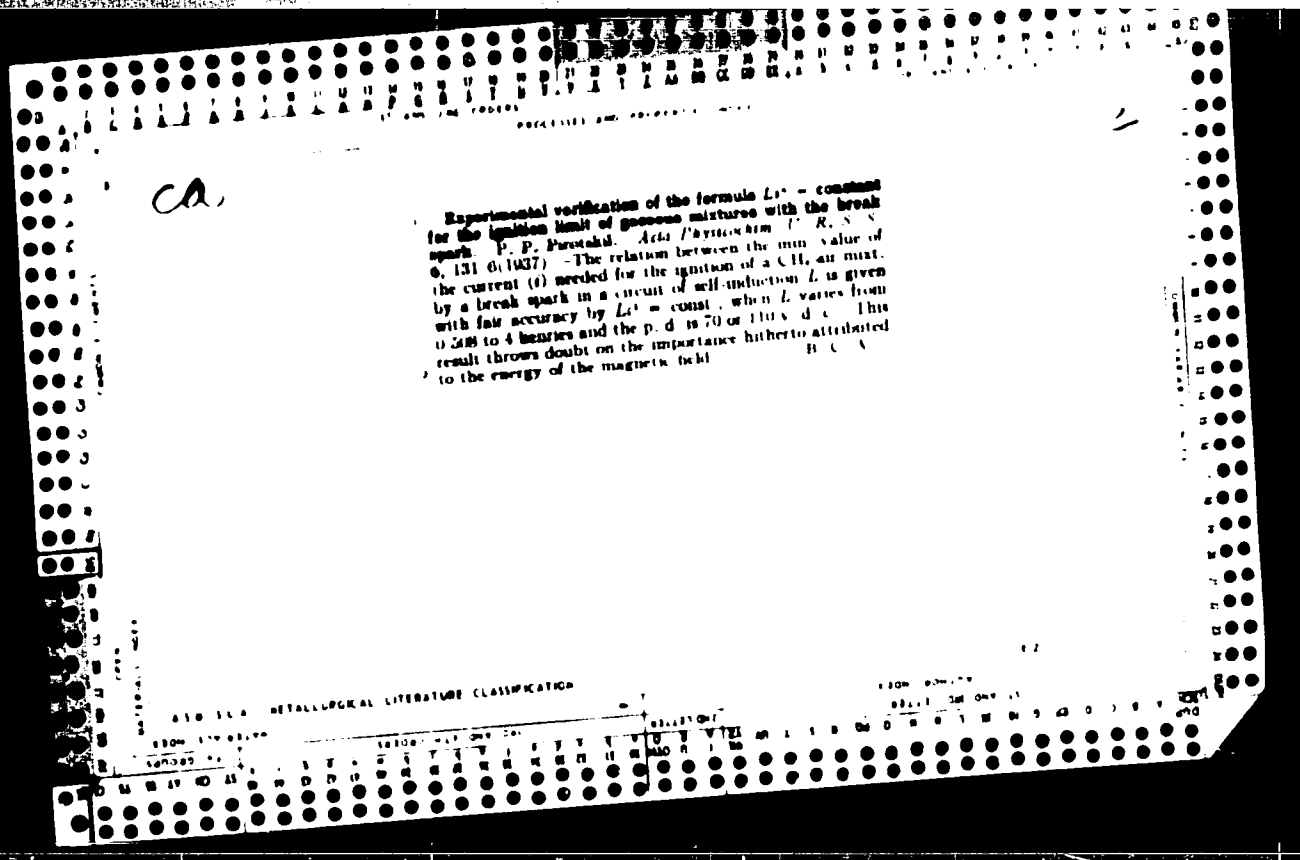
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PIROTSKIY, P. P.

PA 2076

USSR/Electronics

Aug 1947

Currents, Electric - Alternating

Currents, Electric - Measurements

"Measurement Equipment Cases for Circuits Using
3-Phase Current," P. P. Pirotskiy, Dnepropetrovsk
Mining Institute, 1 p

"Mekhanizatsiya Stroitel'stva" Vol IV, No 8

Yu. P. Myshenko was responsible for building a box
containing apparatus for measuring load on electric
motors and transformers, and poor electrical con-
nections between motor and transformer.

2076

PIRATSKY, P. P.

PIRATSKY, P. P. - "Selektivnoe izucheniye i razvitiye
1. selektivno" Investitsionnoye obozreniye, No. 10-11, Vol. XIX, 1977, s. 11-12.
11 items

SO: U-100, 10-11, 1977, s. 11-12.

DAVIDENKO, I.A. PIROPSKIY, P.P.

Measuring the fluctuations of fluid level. Izv.tekh. no.5:75-76 8-0
'56.

(Liquid level indicators)

(MLRA 10:2)

10.

AUTHORS: Davidenko, I.A. and Pirotskiy, P.P. (Dnepropetrovsk Mining Institute). 168

TITLE: The choice of electrical drive for disintegrators. (Vybor elektricheskogo privoda dezintegratorov).

PERIODICAL: "Koks i Khimiya" (Coke and Chemistry), 1957, No. 3, pp. 51-52 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Some recommendations as to the choice of motors for crushers in coal preparation plant on coke oven works are given. There is one table.

PIROTSKIY, Petr Petrovich, doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; SHVETSOV, Nikolay
Nikolayevich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent

"Electrical engineering and electrical equipment" by N.I.Amatuni
and others. Reviewed by I.P.Pirotskiy and N.N.Shvetsov. Izv.vys.
ucheb.zav.; elektromekhanika 8 no.6:721-722 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy elektrotehniki Dnepropetrovskogo
khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo instituta (for Pirotskiy).
2. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut (for Shvetsov).

PIROTSKIY, P.F.; SVETO , .

Device for measuring the distance between the points of the object and the points of the object.

PIROTSKIY, P.P.; SHVETSOV, N.N.

Modeling current leakages in electrolytic cell systems. TSvet.
met. 34 no. 4:29-34 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Electric currents, Leakage—Electromechanical analogies)
(Electrometallurgy)

PIROTSKIY, P.P.; SHVETSOV, N.N.

Current leakage in electrolytic cells for the electrolysis of zinc
and ways to reduce it. TSvet. met. 33 no.8:35-39 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut.
(Electric currents, Leakage)
(Zinc--Electrometallurgy)

PIROTSKIY, P.P.; BUN'KO, V.A.; ITIN, A.V.

Contactless mine locomotive using increased frequency alternating
current. Izv. DGI 28:133-142 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Mine railroads) (Electricity in mining)

PIROTSKIY, P.P.

Effect of wire splitting on the inductivity of electric transmission
lines. Izv. DGI 28:16-21 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Electric lines) (Inductance)

DAVIDENKO, I.A.; PIROTSKIY, P.P.

Selection of the electric drive for disintegrators. Loks i khim.
no.3:51-52 '57. (MIRA 10:5)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gornyy institut.
(Coke industry--Equipment and supplies)
(Electric driving)

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PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES NOTES

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Common Element

Experimental verification of the formula $L^2 = \text{const.}$ for the ignition limit of gaseous mixtures with the break spark. F. L. U. (Acta Physicochim. U.S.S.R., 1957, 6, 131-132). - The relation between the min. val. of the current (i) needed for the ignition of a CH_4 -air mixture by a break spark in a circuit of self-induction L is given with fair accuracy by $L^2 = \text{const.}$, when L varies from 0.008 to 4 henries and the p.d. is 70 or 110 volts d.c. This result throws doubt on the importance hitherto attributed to the energy of the magnetic field.

F. L. U.

ADD-51.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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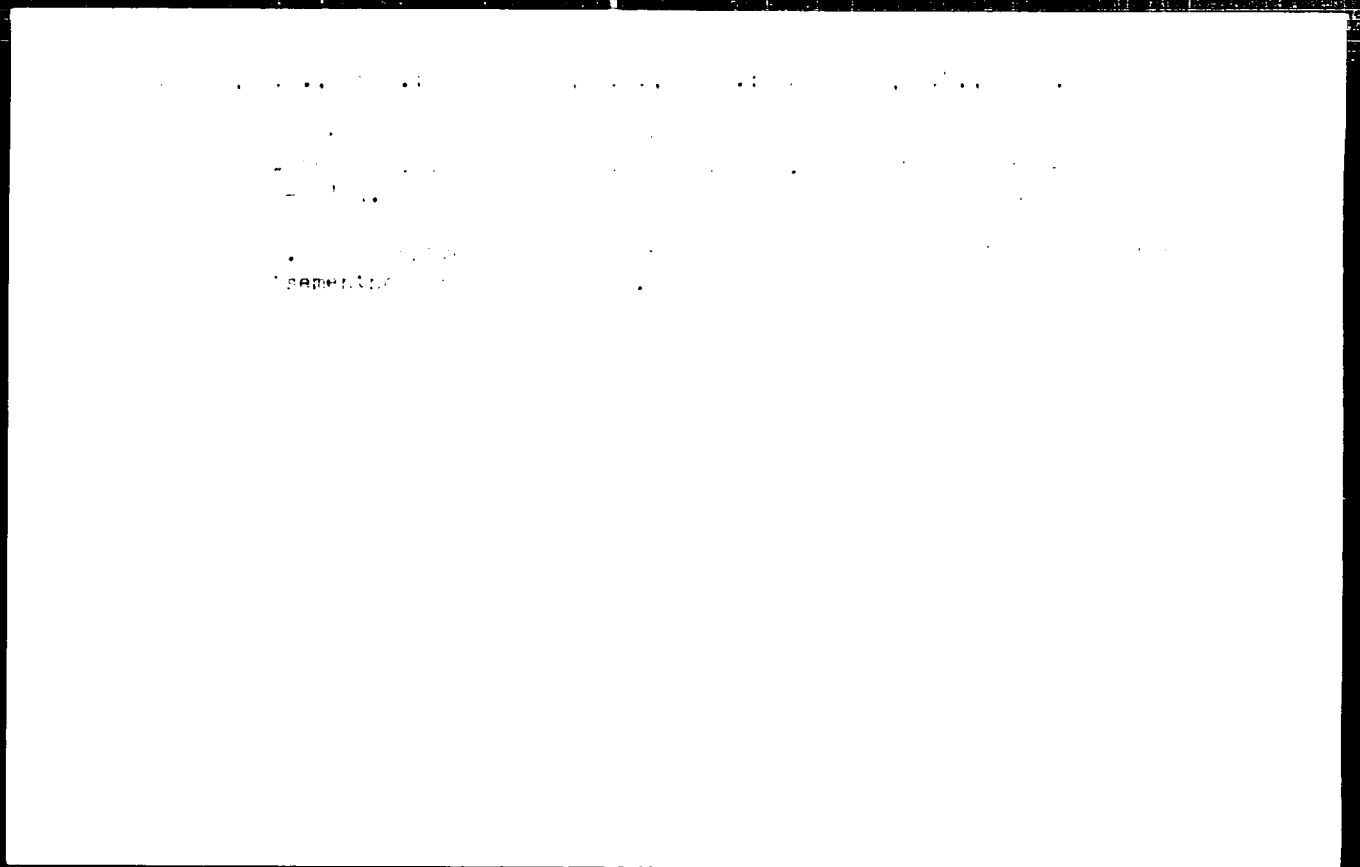
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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
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2010. Spark-Rate Bell Signalling in Firedamp Atmospheres. P. Flannery. <i>Techn. Phys. U.S.S.R.</i> 3, 2, pp. 270-280, 1960. In English. An experimental investigation is described to determine the extent to which danger of ignition of firedamp gas is increased by feeding the bell-signalling system from a transformer. Inflammability due to sparks produced by intermittent short-circuiting very close to the terminals of the energy source is studied, since under these conditions the internal resistance and self-induction are important. Comparison of ignition limits are made with a.c. and d.c. It is concluded that an additional non-inductive resistance should be included to limit the short-circuit current to a spark-safe value and that a small power transformer with large internal resistance and low magnetic dispersion can conveniently replace the Leclanché cell. I. S.																																																			
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1730. Ignition Limits of Gaseous Mixtures. F. V. FREEMAN.
Aust Physicists' Assoc., 6. 1. pp. 121-124, 1927. In English.—Experiments
are carried out to determine the minimum current i necessary for the
ignition of a certain methane-air mixture by electric sparks caused by the
breaking of a d.c. circuit. The dependence of i upon the self-inductance
 L is found to be $L i^2 = \text{constant}$, the voltages used being 70 and 110 V.
The values of L ranging from $\frac{1}{8}$ to 4 henries. This result is not in
agreement with that of previous workers who have put forward the relation
 $(L i)^2 = \text{constant}$. The present result throws doubt upon the suggestion
that the energy of the magnetic field plays a predominant part in the
ignition of gaseous mixtures by break sparks in inductive circuits. L. A. W.



DEJIK, Yuriy Ivenovich; ~~skolnik~~, Georgiy Stepanovich; KOLYMA,
Mikhail Borisovich; 1. 5. 1971, 1971, 1971. red.;

[Milling water in the cement industry. Izmer'chenie
materialov v tsementn. i gips. prom. Moskva, Stroi-
izdat, 1974. 17 p. (ENG. 17:10)

KRIKHITIN, G.S.; PIROTSKIY, V.Z.; ROYAK, S.M.

Effect of water introduced into the mill on the clinker grinding
process. TSement 27 no.3:4-8 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Cement clinkers)

BANIT, F.G.; GERSHMAN, M.I.; LEONTENKOV, A.I.; OLEYNIKOVA, N.I.;
PERTSIK, N.G.; PILOTSKIY, V.Z.; SLIVITSKAYA, F.R.;
KHOKHLOV, V.K.; ASTANSKIY, L.Yu., nauchn. red.; TYUTUNIK,
M.S., red.izd-vn; BRUSINA, L.N., tekhn. red.

[Cement industry; its present status and prospects for development] 'Tsementnaya promyshlennost'; sostoyaniye i perspektivy razvitiya. [By] F.G.Banit i dr. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 258 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Cement industries)

ROYAK, S.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; PIROTSKIY, V.Z., inzh.

Resistance to the pulverization of clinkers and the grinding
conditions. Trudy NIISement no.14:3-41 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Cement clinkers--Testing)